

## **5.4 AGRICULTURE AND SOILS**

This section describes the affected environment and the environmental effects of the El Segundo Power Redevelopment (ESPR) Project on agriculture and soils in accordance with CEC requirements. Impacts are assessed for the construction and operations of the proposed new generating plant structures as well as the proposed offsite pipeline corridors. As necessary, mitigation measures are also included in this section. A prepared CEC data adequacy checklist is provided to facilitate review for data adequacy.

### **5.4.1 Affected Environment**

ESPR involves the replacement of two aged boilers (units 1 and 2) with two new combustion gas turbines in combined cycle mode. The use of an existing site, along with use of all the existing support systems accompanying the aged units 1 and 2, allows ESPR to be constructed with minimal environmental impacts. No new offsite transmission lines or natural gas supply pipelines are required. Only several water pipelines along with use of industrial sites for parking and laydown, create any offsite disturbance at all. ESPR, including the generating plant and offsite pipelines, is located primarily in the southwest corner of the City of El Segundo (refer to Figure 3.2-1 and Figure 5.4-1). One portion of the proposed water supply pipeline corridor traverses land within the City of Los Angeles. In addition, 150 feet of the proposed sanitary wastewater discharge pipeline extends into the City of Manhattan Beach. Dockweiler State Beach Park is located adjacent and immediately west and northwest of the power plant. To the north and east is Vista Del Mar Boulevard and Chevron's El Segundo Refinery. South and southeast of the power plant are a residential area and a recreational beach. The entire project area and adjacent to properties are urban developed land that are zoned for heavy industrial use, with the exception of the adjacent recreational, beach, and residential areas in Manhattan Beach.

The affected environments for the soils resource and agriculture are described in Sections 5.4.1.1 and 5.4.1.2, respectively. Environmental impacts are discussed in Section 5.4.2 and Applicant-committed mitigation measures are presented in Section 5.4.4

#### **5.4.1.1 Soils Resource**

No prime agricultural lands or other farmlands designated as Farmlands of Statewide Importance are within or adjacent to the proposed project. Additionally, no agricultural lands (cropland or grazing land) are located in the vicinity of the proposed project components. Soils are mapped and described at the level of "mapping units", which are defined to the approximate level of detail appropriate for soil management decision making. The locations and properties of the soil mapping units were identified from maps of the area prepared by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and presented in the Report and General Soil Map,

Los Angeles County, California (SCS, 1969). The SCS is now called the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

According to the City of El Segundo Local Coastal Plan, there are no soil resources in the El Segundo Coastal Zone.

**5.4.1.1.1 Power Plant Site.** The ESGS facility is located within only one soil-mapping unit, the Oceano association, with possible local inclusions of beach sands (refer to Figure 5.4-1). The Oceano association soils are typically at slopes of 2 to 5 percent, with very slow runoff. They are wind eroded and are highly susceptible to further wind erosion if not protected by pavement or vegetation.

The Oceano mapping unit has a Land Capability Classification of IVE-4. The unit has severe agricultural limitations and requires careful cultivation management. The choice of plants for the unit is restricted. The primary and secondary problems with this soil association are erosion and coarse textures, respectively. Oceano soils have low inherent fertility and are currently used almost exclusively for residential and industrial purposes in the project area.

Similarly, the SCS description of the beach sand soil type is a “deep, excessively to poorly drained sand with very rapid subsoil permeability.” The inherent fertility is very low and the erosion hazard by wind and wave action is very high. Although important for recreational and residential uses, this land type is assigned no agricultural value by the SCS.

Because of rapid subsoil permeability and the very low fertility of the sandy soil, the effect of nitrogen deposition from power plant emissions is negligible on soil at and near the project site. A detailed, quantitative discussion of deposition of airborne nitrogen as a result of ESGS operation is included in Section 5.6.2.1.2.

As stated above, the existing ESGS facility is already developed and the soils at the site have already been disturbed, mixed or replaced with imported fill material as part of the existing improvements. Therefore, the Oceano association soil-mapping unit identified and discussed above likely does not represent soil conditions in the actual construction zones.

The ESGS site is relatively flat, mostly paved, and has an existing surface runoff drainage system. Results of previous subsurface investigations presenting detailed description of soils at the ESGS site are included in Appendix G.

#### **5.4.1.1.2 Offsite Pipelines.**

**Water Supply Lines (Route 1).** The proposed water supply lines consist of a 1.85-mile-long pipeline for potable water from the City of El Segundo and a 1.75-mile-long pipeline for reclaim water from the West Basin Municipal Water District. These pipelines are proposed to be buried in a common trench along or beneath existing city streets (refer to Figure 5.4-1). The soils in these areas have already been disturbed, mixed, or replaced as part of existing improvements. Therefore, the Oceano association soil-mapping unit identified and discussed above likely does not entirely represent soil conditions in the actual construction zones. The erosion hazard along these pipeline routes is considered to be low to non-existent since they follow paved city streets.

**Sanitary Waste Water Line (Route 2).** Construction of the proposed 150-foot-long sanitary waste water line from the southern boundary of the ESGS interconnecting to a manhole at the intersection of 45th Street and The Strand in the City of Manhattan Beach will also be located in an area where soils have already been disturbed, mixed, or replaced as part of the existing improvements. The proposal states the pipeline is to be buried in a trench beneath an existing city street intersection and paved over after installation. Therefore, the Oceano association soil-mapping unit identified and discussed above likely does not entirely represent soil conditions in the actual construction zones. The erosion hazard along this pipeline route is considered to be low to non-existent since it will be under a paved city street.

**Aqueous Ammonia Supply Line (Route 3).** Construction of the proposed 0.7-mile-long aqueous ammonia supply line between the aqueous ammonia production system at the adjacent Chevron Refinery and the existing ESGS onsite storage tank will disturb soils that have already been disturbed, mixed or replaced as part of the existing improvements. Therefore, the Oceano association soil-mapping unit identified and discussed above likely does not entirely represent soil conditions in the actual construction zones. The erosion hazard along this pipeline route is considered to be low to non-existent since it will be constructed in an existing pipeline support rack along most of the construction route, with minimal trenching.

**5.4.1.1.3 Worker Parking and Equipment Staging Sites.** Several offsite locations are proposed for worker parking and equipment staging as shown on Figure 5.4-1 and discussed more completely in Section 3.0 (Facility Description and Location). All of the proposed parking and staging sites are fully paved except for the Kramer and Federal Express sites, both located within the City of El Segundo. The proposed Kramer site lies upon soils of the Ramona-Placentia Association (80% IVE-1, 15% IVE-3) and the proposed Federal Express site lies upon soils of the Cropley Association (90% Iis-5) (SCS, 1969). If either of the

proposed unpaved or partially paved sites are selected for use, some grading to the existing relatively flat surfaces and subsequent paving may occur. Dust, sediment, and water runoff control will be implemented so that the erosion hazard will be negligible.

#### **5.4.1.2 Agriculture and Prime Farmland**

No prime agricultural lands or other farmlands designated as Farmlands of Statewide importance are within or adjacent to the proposed project. The redevelopment project components are located in areas that do not presently involve agricultural lands or types of soils that would support cultivation other than of a highly restricted nature. Mariculture activities are not present in nearby coastal and offshore areas.

### **5.4.2 Environmental Consequences**

#### **5.4.2.1 Construction Related Impacts**

Significance criteria have been selected based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, as well as performance standards adopted by responsible agencies. An impact may be considered significant from an agriculture and soil standpoint if the project results in:

- Substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil
- Degradation or loss of available agricultural land, agricultural activities, or agricultural land productivity in the project area
- Alteration of agricultural land characteristics due to plant air emissions
- Conversion of Prime or Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, to nonagricultural use.

The Universal Soil Loss Equation is typically used to quantify water-induced erosion in agricultural areas. However, because no agricultural land will be impacted during construction, soil loss estimates are not meaningful and thus have not been calculated for the plant site or offsite pipeline corridors.

Construction impacts on soil resources can include increased soil erosion and soil compaction. Soil erosion causes the loss of topsoil and can increase the sediment load in surface receiving waters downstream of the construction site. The magnitude, extent, and duration of this construction-related impact depends on the erodibility of the soil (discussed

above), the proximity of the construction activity to a receiving water, the degree of contamination of excavated soil stockpiles, and the construction methodologies, duration, and season.

#### **5.4.2.2 Power Plant Site**

Project construction activities (including site preparation) at the ESGS are estimated to be conducted during a 24-month period. Land disturbance related to redevelopment activities will be conducted on approximately 14.1 acres at the existing power plant site. Site grading will be minimal, as the final grade at the site will be similar to the relatively flat existing grade. Excavation work will consist of the removal, storage, and/or disposal of sand, gravel, vegetation, organic matter, loose rock, boulders, and debris to the lines and grades necessary for construction. Materials suitable for backfill will be stored in stockpiles at designated locations using proper erosion protection methods. Excess material will be removed from the site and disposed of at an acceptable location. During the construction phase of the project, erosion, and sediment control measures, such as mulching, jute netting, culverts, sediment detention basins, etc., will be temporarily installed as required by local regulations. The permanent stormwater management system will preserve the existing site drainage patterns to the maximum extent feasible and promote the protection of soil and water resources, as required by the existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the ESGS.

Areas to be backfilled will be prepared by removing unsuitable material and rocks. The bottom of an excavation will be examined for loose or soft areas. Such areas will be excavated fully and will be back-filled with compacted fill.

Back-filling will be done in layers of uniform, specified thickness. Soil in each layer will be properly moistened to facilitate compaction to achieve the specified density. To verify compaction, representative field density and moisture-content tests will be made during compaction. Structural fill supporting foundations, roads, parking areas, etc., will be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D1557. Embankments, dikes, bedding for buried piping, and backfill-surrounding structures will be compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density. General backfill placed in remote and/or unsurfaced areas will be compacted to at least 85 percent of the maximum dry density.

Short-term increases in soil erosion are expected to occur during the construction phase. The erosion characteristics of the Oceano association soil unit mapped within the ESGS are minimal except with respect to wind erosion. Because of this susceptibility to wind erosion and because previously disturbed soil and/or imported fill will be encountered at the power plant site, Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented during construction.

Project-related soil erosion will be minimized through implementation of the erosion control measures described in Sections 3.5 (Facility Civil/Structural Features) and 5.4.3. Therefore, impacts from soil erosion are expected to be less than significant.

Construction of the proposed power plant would result in soil compaction due to the erection of foundations and paving. Soil compaction would also result from vehicle traffic along temporary access roads and in equipment staging areas. Compaction makes the soil more dense, reducing pore space, and impeding water and gas movement through this medium. This can result in increased runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. The incorporation of erosion control measures described in Sections 3.5 (Facility Civil/Structural Features) and 5.4.3 during project construction will result in less than significant impacts from soil compaction.

Site preparation and construction of the project may involve excavation of impacted soils, primarily by total petroleum hydrocarbons, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and naphthalene (Woodward-Clyde, 1998). Impacted excavated soils will be stored temporarily in construction zones and removed for disposal or treatment and recycling. Management of impacted excavated materials will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, as described in Section 5.14 (Waste Management). Therefore, the impact to potential receiving waters will be less than significant.

Following construction, wind and water erosion on developed portions of the plant site will be reduced, because the plant site will be leveled, compacted, covered with asphalt, concrete and/or gravel, and drainage will be controlled through a storm drain system. Implementation of the Applicant-committed mitigation measures discussed in Section 5.4.3 is expected to limit impacts to the soil resource at the generating plant site to acceptable levels. Operation of the generating plant will expose soils and vegetation to increased levels of air pollutants as discussed in Section 5.2 (Air Quality). However, impacts to vegetation associated with deposition of air pollutants are expected to be insignificant.

#### **5.4.2.3 Offsite Pipelines**

**Water Supply Lines.** A four-month period is the estimation to conduct the project construction activities for both water supply lines. Installation of offsite water pipelines will occur along or beneath existing streets and will result in the disturbance of approximately 8.5 to 11 acres of land.

Excavated pavement and soil will be removed and trucked to an approved disposal site. The pipe will be lowered into the trench, back-filled and compacted. After back-filling and compacting, new pavement will be installed and the street restored. No permanent right of

way will be required since the pipeline will be located within public streets. Therefore, no impacts to native soils or agriculture are anticipated in these areas.

With the application of the BMPs as described in Sections 3.9 (Project Construction), 5.14 (Waste Management), and 5.5 (Water Resources) for the prevention of sedimentation and/or degradation of quality of receiving waters during construction activity, impacts to receiving waters will be less than significant.

**Sanitary Waste Line.** Construction of the sanitary sewer line will disturb approximately 0.15 acre of land. Pavement and soil will be removed and trucked to an approved disposal site. The pipe will be lowered into the trench, backfilled and compacted. After backfilling and compacting, new pavement will be installed and the street restored. No permanent right of way would be required since the pipeline will be located within public streets. Therefore, no impacts to native soils or agriculture are anticipated in these areas.

Because of application of BMPs as described in Sections 3.8 (Project Construction), 5.14 (Waste Management), and 5.4.6 for the prevention of sedimentation and/or degradation of quality of receiving waters during construction activity, impacts to receiving waters will be less than significant. No impacts to native soils or agriculture are anticipated in these areas.

**Aqueous Ammonia Supply Line.** The aqueous ammonia supply line will be constructed above ground along its length except where it will be necessary to trench through soils located on the plant site in the immediate vicinity of the existing aqueous ammonia storage tank. In this area, the pipeline will disturb approximately 0.1 acres of land. Construction debris and soil will be removed and trucked to an approved disposal site. The buried pipe sections will be lowered into a trench. After backfilling and soil compaction, new topsoil and vegetation will be installed.

Because of application of BMPs, as described in Sections 3.8 (Project Construction), 5.14 (Waste Management) and 5.4.6, for the prevention of sedimentation and/or degradation of quality of receiving waters during construction activity, impacts to receiving waters will be less than significant. No impacts to native soils or agriculture are anticipated in these areas.

**Worker Parking and Equipment Staging Site.** Most of the proposed worker parking and equipment staging sites are fully paved and therefore will have no exposed soils. If modifications are required or if unpaved or partially paved sites are selected for use, some grading and subsequent paving or graveling will occur. Erosion control measures, more fully described in Section 5.4.4, will be implemented during grading to help maintain water quality, protect property from erosion damage, and prevent accelerated soil erosion or dust

generation. No impacts to native soils, receiving waters, or agriculture are anticipated at or near these sites.

#### **5.4.2.4 Cumulative Impacts**

Soil erosion and sedimentation impacts associated with the ESPR Project would not be significant; thus, cumulative impacts would be negligible. In addition, the location is not expected to have an effect on the re-vegetation potential. The project is going to be constructed within previously disturbed areas that will be paved over. No existing agricultural land will be affected. Impacts related to the excavation of contaminated soils would not be significant because all excavated materials will be handled in accordance with the procedures described in Sections 3.8 (Project Construction), 5.14 (Waste Management), 5.4.6, and in Appendix G.

#### **5.4.3 Stipulated Conditions**

As a means of cooperating with the CEC to establish a conciliatory relationship, and an open efficient AFC process, allowing the Commission's resources to be utilized most efficiently, ESPR will stipulate to and accept the CEC standard general conditions as promulgated by the CEC that apply to the issue area of agricultural and soils that are provided in conjunction with the Water Resources discussion, Section 5.6.5.

#### **5.4.4 Mitigation Measures**

Since no agricultural land is present within the vicinity of the proposed project, no direct impacts to agricultural land are anticipated. By incorporating the referenced and stipulated conditions (See AFC Water Resources Section 5.5.3), impacts to soils are not significant, and, therefore, there's no need for mitigation.

##### **5.4.4.1 Temporary Erosion Control Measures**

Typically, temporary erosion control measures include re-vegetation, slope stabilizers, dust suppression, construction of berms and ditches, and sediment barriers. Although vegetation is the most desirable form of erosion control because it stabilizes the soil and maintains the landscape, implementation of vegetation is not feasible due to the urbanized environment.

During construction of the proposed project, employment of measures to control will minimize the wind-blown erosion of soil from the site. Spraying clean water on the soil in construction areas will help to suppress dust.



Sediment barriers, such as straw bales or silt fences, slow runoff and trap sediment. Generally, placement of barriers is at the base of exposed slopes below disturbed areas. Sediment barriers placed around sensitive areas, such as wetlands or creeks, often prevent contamination by sediment-laden water. Placing barriers around the proposed project and the property boundary serves as prevention against sediment leaving the site. Because the ESGS is relatively level, standard surface erosion control techniques should be effective. The need for runoff retention basins, drainage diversions, and other large-scale sediment traps is not expected because of the level topography and surrounding paved areas. Soil stockpiles generated during construction will be covered and protected from rainfall if left onsite for extended periods of time.

#### **5.4.4.2 Permanent Erosion Control Measures**

The permanent erosion control measures at the ESGS will be the same as the existing erosion control measures, consisting of a drainage system with drop inlets directing surface runoff at the site to the oil-water separator. Due to the site's flatness and runoff collection system, additional long-term measures are neither warranted nor necessary.

#### **5.4.5 Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards (LORS)**

The following LORS are applicable to protection of soil resource and protection of surface water quality from project induced erosion impacts. Table 5.4-1 provides a summary of applicable LORS.

##### **5.4.5.1 Federal**

**The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. Clean Water Act of 1977 (including its 1987 amendments).** These authorities establish requirements for any facility or activity that has or will discharge waste (including sediment due to accelerated erosion) that may interfere with the beneficial uses of receiving waters.

**Administering Agencies.** The administering agency for the above authority is the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Los Angeles Region (4) under the direction of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

**TABLE 5.4-1**

**LORS APPLICABLE TO SOILS RESOURCES & AGRICULTURE**

<b>LORS</b>	<b>Applicability</b>	<b>Conformance</b>
<b>Federal</b>		
Water Pollution Control Act of 1972; Clean Water Act of 1977	Establishes requirements for any facility or activity that has or will discharge waste (including sediment due to accelerated erosion) that may interfere with the beneficial uses of receiving waters.	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.1
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), <i>National Engineering Handbook</i> (1983), Sections 2 and 3	Planning, design, and construction of soil conservation practices	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.1
<b>State</b>		
Cal. Public Resources Code § 25523(a); CCR §§ 1752, 1752.5, 2300 - 2309, and Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (i)	For protection of environmental quality.	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.2
California Environmental Quality Act, Cal. Public Resources Code § 21000 <i>et seq.</i> ; Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, 14 CCR § 15000 - 15387, Appendix G	An impact may be considered significant from an agriculture and soil standpoint if the project results in: substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil; degradation or loss of available agricultural land, agricultural activities, or agricultural land productivity in the project area; alteration of agricultural land characteristics due to plant air emissions; and/or conversion prime or unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, to nonagricultural use.	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.2

**TABLE 5.4-1**  
**(CONTINUED)**

<b>LORS</b>	<b>Applicability</b>	<b>Conformance</b>
Water Quality Control Act of 1952; Cal. Water Code, § 13260 – 13269; 23 CCR Chapter 9	Requires adequate protection of water quality by appropriate design, sizing and construction of erosion and sediment controls	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.2
<b>Local</b>	<b>Applicability</b>	<b>Conformance</b>
City of El Segundo General Plan Conservation Element	Conservation of coastal resource, water resources, biotic resources, and mineral resources.	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.3
Draft Coastal Zone Three Mile Buffer Area Plan for the Venice-Westchester- Playa Del Rey Section	Coastal protection and management.	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.3
Coastal Transportation Corridor Specific Plan Ordinance No. 168999 for the Westchester-Playa Del Rey Community Plan Area	Coastal protection and management.	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.3
City of Manhattan Beach General Plan Natural Resources Element	Management of water resources, plant resources, open space, and recreational resources, particularly beach areas.	Sections 5.4.2, 5.4.5.3

**U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), *National Engineering Handbook* (1983), Sections 2 and 3.** The U.S. Department of Agriculture prescribes standards of technical excellence for the SCS, now called the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for the planning, design, and construction of soil conservation practices.

**Administering Agency.** The administering agency for the above authority is the NRCS.

#### 5.4.5.2 **State**

**Cal. Public Resources Code § 25523(a); CCR §§ 1752, 1752.5, 2300 - 2309, and Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (i).** The Act provides for protection of environmental quality. With respect to the El Segundo Power Redevelopment Project, the Act requires submittal of information to the CEC concerning potential environmental impacts, and the CEC's decision on the AFC must include consideration of environmental protection.

**Administering Agency.** The administering agency for the above authority is the CEC.

**California Environmental Quality Act, Cal. Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.; Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, 14 CCR § 15000 - 15387, Appendix G.** The CEQA guidelines specify that an impact may be considered significant from an agriculture and soil standpoint if the project results in: substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil; degradation or loss of available agricultural land, agricultural activities, or agricultural land productivity in the project area; alteration of agricultural land characteristics due to plant air emissions; and/or conversion Prime or Unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, to nonagricultural use.

**Administering Agency.** The administering agency for the above authority is the CEC.

**The California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1952; Cal. Water Code, §13260 - 13269; 23 CCR Chapter 9.** The code requires adequate protection of water quality by appropriate design, sizing and construction of erosion and sediment controls. Discharge of waste earthen material into surface waters resulting from land disturbance may require the filing of a report of waste discharge (Water Code § 13260(a)) and provides for the issuance of waste discharge requirements with respect to the discharge of any waste that can affect the quality of the waters of the state. Concerning potential surface water pollution from project area runoff, the waste discharge requirements may incorporate requirements based on the following source of recommended methods and procedures: California Regional Water Quality Control Board. 1996. Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual.

**Administering Agencies.** The administering agencies for the above authority are the CEC, the RWQCB, and the State Water Resources Control Board.

### 5.4.5.3 Local

**City of El Segundo General Plan Conservation Element.** This element sets forth policies addressing conservation of coastal resource, water resources, biotic resources, and mineral resources.

**Administering Agency.** The administering agency for the above authority is City of El Segundo Department of Planning and Land Use (the El Segundo City Council).

**City of Los Angeles Draft Coastal Zone Three Mile Buffer Area Plan for the Venice-Westchester-Playa Del Rey Section.** This draft plan sets forth policies addressing coastal protection and management.

**Administering Agency.** The administering agency for the above authority is City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (the Los Angeles City Council).

**City of Los Angeles Coastal Transportation Corridor Specific Plan Ordinance No. 168999 for the Westchester-Playa Del Rey Community Plan Area.** This plan sets forth policies addressing coastal protection and management.

**Administering Agency.** The administering agency for the above authority is City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (the Los Angeles City Council).

**City of Manhattan Beach General Plan Natural Resources Element.** This element sets forth policies addressing management of water resources, plant resources, open space, and recreational resources, particularly beach areas.

**Administering Agency.** The administering agency for the above authority is City of Manhattan Beach Department of Planning (the Manhattan Beach City Council).

### 5.4.5.4 Agencies and Agency Contacts

Agencies with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits and/or enforce LORS related to soils resources and agriculture are shown in Table 5.4-2.

**TABLE 5.4-2**  
**AGENCY CONTACTS**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
El Segundo Community Economic and Development Department	Jim Hansen	Economic Development Coordinator	(310) 322-4670
El Segundo Building and Safety Department	Seimone Jurjis	Engineer/Building Safety Manager	(310) 524-2345 (310) 524-2359
El Segundo Public Works Department	Paul Bowen	Engineer	(310) 524-2359
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Stormwater Unit	Megan Fisher	Environmental Specialist	(213) 576-6790
West Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering	Rudy Olsen	Designer	(310) 575-8591
Los Angeles Planning Department	Ron Maben	Planner	(213) 473-3774
Manhattan Beach Planning Department	Rosemary Lackow	Planner	(310) 802-5515
Manhattan Beach Public Works Department	Clarence Van Corbach	Engineer	(310) 802-5315

#### 5.4.5.5 Applicable Permits and Schedule

Table 5.4-3 lists all applicable permits for ESPR in the area of Agriculture and Soils. These permits will all require completion prior to commencing the respective work they allow. The two state permits (NPDES and SWPPP) will be completed prior to any work commencing.

**TABLE 5.4-3**  
**APPLICABLE PERMITS**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Potential Permit Requirements</b>
<b>Federal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No federal permits were identified</li> </ul>
<b>State</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit</li> <li>• Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program Permit for construction projects</li> </ul>
<b>Local</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grading Permit from City Building Department Street Permit from Public Works Department</li> <li>• Excavation Permit from Bureau of Engineering</li> <li>• Street Excavation Permit issued by the Coastal Community Development Department</li> </ul>

#### 5.4.6 References

Dames & Moore. 1962. Report of Foundation Investigation, Proposed Units 3 and 4, El Segundo Steam Station, El Segundo, California.

1953. Report of Foundation Investigation, Proposed Steam Power Development, El Segundo, California.

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1969 (Revised). Report and General Soil Map, Los Angeles County, California.

Woodward-Clyde. 1998. Final Report – Additional Buyer’s Due Diligence Investigations: El Segundo Generating Station.

Adequacy Issue: Adequate ☐ Inadequate ☐  
 Technical Area: **Soils**  
 Project Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

## DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Docket: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Technical Staff: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Technical Senior: \_\_\_\_\_

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (g) (1)	...provide a discussion of the existing site conditions, the expected direct, indirect and cumulative impacts due to the construction, operation and maintenance of the project, the measures proposed to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of the project, the effectiveness of the proposed measures, and any monitoring plans proposed to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation.	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.2.1, 5.4.2.2, 5.4.2.4, 5.4.3, 5.4.4		
Appendix B (g) (15) (A)	A map at a scale of 1:24,000 and written description of soil types and all agricultural land uses that will be affected by the proposed project. The description shall include:	Sections 5.4.1.1, 5.4.1.2 Figure 5.4-1		
Appendix B (g) (15) (A) (i)	The depth, texture, permeability, drainage, erosion hazard rating, and land capability class of the soil; and	Sections 5.4.1, 5.4.1.1.2, 5.4.1.1.3		
Appendix B (g) (15) (A) (ii)	An identification of other physical and chemical characteristics of the soil necessary to allow an evaluation of soil erodibility, permeability, re-vegetation potential, and cycling of pollutants in the soil-vegetation system.	Sections 5.4.2.1		
Appendix B (g) (15) (C)	An assessment of the effects of the proposed project on soil resources and agricultural land uses. This discussion shall include:	Sections 5.4.1.1, 5.4.1.2		
Appendix B (g) (15) (C) (i)	The quantification of accelerated soil loss due to wind and water erosion;	Sections 5.4.2.1		
Appendix B (g) (15) (C) (iii)	The effect of power plant emissions on surrounding soil-vegetation systems.	Sections 5.4.1.1		



Adequacy Issue: Adequate \_\_\_\_\_ Inadequate \_\_\_\_\_  
 Technical Area: **Soils**  
 Project Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

## DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Docket: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Technical Staff: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Technical Senior: \_\_\_\_\_

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (h) (1) (A)	Tables which identify laws, regulations, ordinances, standards, adopted local, regional, state, and federal land use plans, and permits applicable to the proposed project, and a discussion of the applicability of each. The table or matrix shall explicitly reference pages in the application wherein conformance, with each law or standard during both construction and operation of the facility is discussed;	Sections 5.4.5.1, 5.4.5.2, and 5.4.5.3 Table 5.4-1		
Appendix B (h) (1) (B)	Tables which identify each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits and approvals or to enforce identified laws, regulations, standards, and adopted local, regional, state and federal land use plans, and agencies which would have permit approval or enforcement authority, but for the exclusive authority of the commission to certify sites and related facilities.	Sections 5.4.5.4 and 5.4.5.5 Table 5.4-2		
Appendix B (h) (2)	A discussion of the conformity of the project with the requirements listed in subsection (h)(1)(A).	Sections 5.4.1.1, 5.4.1.2, 5.4.2, 5.4.3, 5.4.4, and 5.4.5		
Appendix B (h) (3)	The name, title, phone number, and address, if known, of an official within each agency who will serve as a contact person for the agency.	Section 5.4.5.4 Table 5.4-2		
Appendix B (h) (4)	A schedule indicating when permits outside the authority of the commission will be obtained and the steps the applicant has taken or plans to take to obtain such permits.	Section 5.4.5.5 Table 5.4-2		